

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Three propositions, in relation to the adjournment of the Legislature have been discussed: One to adjourn immediately and leave the unfinished business of the present session to be completed by the next. Another to adjourn and meet again in June; and a third, to continue in session until the business is completed. The latter, we think, is the best, and most economical proposition. The present Legislature is, decidedly, the most talented and efficient, that has assembled for many years. They are progressing as rapidly as a due regard for care and caution will warrant. We have, at different times, seen several attempts to revise the laws by the Legislature, and, in every instance it proved a failure; but judging the present session, by its acts, so far as they have proceeded, we are satisfied that they will be able, in two months more, to fully complete the revision, and make all the laws conform to the provisions of the new constitution, in a manner highly satisfactory to the people. The work is now carried out in the hands of the various committees, who are industriously engaged in preparing the business. That admirable provision in the new constitution which requires all bills to be read through, section by section, will ensure their correctness. Besides there is a committee on revision and phraseology, who examine carefully every bill. This will prevent inaccuracies and incongruities and contradictory provisions with which our laws have heretofore abounded. This work must be done, and it will cost less for the present Legislature to complete it, than to postpone it to a future one. They have capacity and understand the business; they know how to progress and economize time. Their clerks are now busily engaged, and to stop short and leave their business unfinished, in our judgment, would be a great oversight, not to use a harsher expression. This work completed, but little will be left to future Legislatures. The sessions hereafter will be biennial, and need not extend beyond six or eight weeks. The organic law—the constitution, has been changed by the people, and the statute laws must be made to conform to that instrument. This is not the work of a day or a week. It will require months and must necessarily be attended with additional cost, for in addition to time a greater amount of clerical force is required. Clerks must be employed to prepare the bills after they are agreed on by the committees whilst the members are engaged in session. We hope and believe that this Legislature will do their duty, and heed not the bawling of demagogues.

Gen. Lane

It is undoubtedly the choice of Indiana for the Presidency, and our Convention should be careful that his friends are selected as delegates. This done, and instructions are unimportant. If Gen. Lane can be nominated, Indiana should leave no stone unturned to accomplish so desirable an object. On the contrary, we do not desire to see a delegation go to Baltimore and stubbornly sit down and vote for Lane from the beginning to the end without any prospect of success. It is useless to disguise the fact. Gen. Lane is not a first choice candidate, except in Indiana. To fail to state this fact would be to mislead and deceive the people. If he is nominated it must be by the votes of the friends of other candidates after they fail of success. We are for Gen. Lane. If he cannot be nominated, then we are for the strongest man, and will cordially support either Cass, Douglas, Marcy, Buchanan, or Butler.

There are among many of our friends a deep seated prejudice against the appointment of Members of Congress as Delegates to the National Convention. Their argument is that it is restoring the old Congressional Caucus System, which became so unpopular that it was abandoned by the Democratic party. Several of the counties in this State have protested against Baltimore as the place of holding the National Convention, because it is too near the atmosphere of Washington—too much under the pressure of Congressional influences. If members of Congress were generally appointed, there would certainly be much force in the objection; but there are but few States who have or will appoint Members as Delegates. The objection, therefore, against the appointment of the Members from this State is in a great measure removed. Our Members are in Washington, and their appointment would supersede the necessity of others attending, except in the Sixth and Tenth Districts, from which Delegates might be appointed.

We make these suggestions for the consideration of the Convention; and we have but one further remark: all the members or none should be appointed. The selection of a part and the rejection of others would be an unjust partiality. Our members are all trust-worthy, and it would be wrong to draw invidious distinctions.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th, 1892.

Today a very interesting ceremony took place at the National Hotel in the presence of Mr. Seward and many of his friends in New York had a medal struck for him, and a committee of gentlemen, with Daniel Ullmann Esq., the defeated candidate for Attorney General, at their head, came down to present to him with an appropriate address. Mr. Clay received it with great kindness, and replied by reading, contrary to his custom, a written speech filling about two columns of a newspaper. The speech, himself regarded, as a voice from the grave. You will see it published in the morning. On the score of availability, Mr. Seward is not yet, perhaps a year, before the State's title is perfected.

The first annual Report of the President of the State Board of Agriculture, with accompanying documents, was presented to the Legislature on Monday last.

The Report appears in to-day's issue, and will be found of great interest to the farming community, and all others interested in the prosperity of Indiana.

The accompanying documents are composed mainly of the Reports of County Agricultural Societies. The whole together, will make a volume of 400 pages. The first Report of the Ohio State Board contained only sixty pages. The Legislature of that State ordered 20,000 copies of the Report of this year to be printed for general circulation.

Emigration to California is so great that it is impossible to obtain a passage before the middle of April, and hundreds are now wending their way to the West, determined to risk the overland route, rather than wait the departure of the steamers.

Hancock County.

We have been requested, by a friend in Hancock, to publish the following names of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from that county:

Sugar Creek Township—Sam. Shockey, Jonathan Evans, Lewis Burke, James Barnard, Eli Barnard, Reuben Barnard, G. Leachman.

Brookside Township—J. S. Tyler, J. P. Banks, R. Dobbins, Jesse Allen, E. Snodgrass.

Blue River Township—J. Hazlett, W. Handy, J. New, J. Woolf, J. W. Edmonson.

Jackson Township—G. W. Sample, R. L. Chambers, R. H. Russ, N. Warrum, J. M. Myers, J. Reeves, D. Hontington, J. S. Fitzpatrick.

Brown Township—Seth Walker, L. Sparks, D. Wilkerson, R. Eakens, Samuel Bickley.

Greene Township—W. Barrett, E. Barrett, W. Cook, W. E. Hatfield, Owen Jarrett.

Harrison Township—H. H. Curry, E. B. Clittenden, J. Martin, Hiram Tysler, W. C. Walker.

Vernon Township—Perry, W. Caldwell, J. Jackson, Jesse Cook, H. Caudle.

Union Township—Levi Leary, W. Shaffer, J. Myers, Backers Township—S. H. Arnett, J. Collins, B. G. Jay, J. A. Dunn, D. L. Offenbacker, W. Philpot, R. M. Walden.

John Township—B. B. Gray, J. Woods, J. Dye, Isaac Snyder, S. Keeley.

Centre Township—John Barrett, Geo. Tague, G. Y. Atkinson, John Milroy, J. R. Tharp, John Osborn, Jonathan Tague, Albin, D. Dobbin, Jabez Smith, John Foster, J. Temple, P. H. Fry, D. S. Gooding, R. A. Riley.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE—Monday, Feb. 9th.—The forenoon and nearly all the afternoon was spent in considering the temperance bill. It failed on the question of its engrossment. Ayes 14, noes 26.

The balance of the day was spent in the consideration of the Supreme Court districting bill.

Tuesday, 10th.—A motion to adjourn on the 23d instant, to meet again on the 7th of June, was laid on the table. Ayes 22, noes 16.

Joint resolution asking an appropriation from Congress to erect a public building on the Governor's Circle, in Indianapolis, passed. Ayes 22, noes 16.

House bill to authorize recorders to make out an index to their records, and procure new seals, passed. Ayes 27, noes 12.

Wednesday, 11th.—The day was spent in receiving and acting upon reports of Committees, a large number of which were made, and in clearing the files.

Thursday, 12th.—Bills of the House constituting the officers of State a council, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not grant pardons; and regarding the forms of deeds and mortgages, and acknowledgments, were lost on the question of their passage.

House bill for the encouragement of agriculture passed. Ayes 37, noes 5.

House bill to establish public libraries also passed. Ayes 36, noes 6.

The afternoon was occupied in the consideration of the Supreme Court districting bill, which was ordered to be engrossed; and the grand jury bill, which, after many ineffectual attempts to fix the number of grand jurors, was laid on the table.

Friday, 13th.—Bill directing the State for the election of four Supreme Judges passed. Ayes 27, noes 16.

Most of the day was spent in the consideration of the exemption bill, and the colonization bill, both of which were ordered to a third reading.

Saturday, 14th.—The exemption bill passed. Ayes 23, noes 13.

The colonization bill also passed. Ayes 29, noes 12.

Mr. Mickle was elected President pro tem., Gov. Lane being confined to his room by illness.

The files were gone through with, and the Senate adjourned over the afternoon.

House—Monday, Feb. 9th.—A bill to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, passed.

A bill for the recovery of property removed by high water. Passed.

A joint resolution relative to the publication of the Constitution of the State. Passed.

A joint resolution asking Congress for a grant of land to aid in removing obstructions in the Patoka river, failed on its third reading.

Tuesday, Feb. 10th.—A bill to provide for the sale of county seminaries, and the property belonging thereto, and to transfer the proceeds thereof to the common school fund, after deducting advances made by individuals, and to repay such advances. Passed—ayes 73, noes 8.

A bill authorizing county auditors and their deputies to take acknowledgments of mortgages, and take depositions in certain cases. Passed—ayes 76, noes 1.

A joint resolution relative to the election of United States Senators by the people. Passed—ayes 62, noes 16.

A joint resolution asking a donation of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lafayette to the Missouri river. Passed—ayes 69, noes 6.

A bill to provide for the sale of the swamp lands ceded by the general government to the State of Indiana, and for the survey and drainage of the same. Lost for want of a constitutional majority.

Wednesday, Feb. 11th.—The greater portion of the forenoon was occupied in discussing resolutions of adjournment, &c.

No session in the afternoon.

Thursday, Feb. 12th.—A bill for regulating marriages, and enforcing proper penalties, was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

The balance of the day was occupied in considering the different bills for the organization of courts, all of which were disagreed to.

Friday, Feb. 13th.—A bill for the relief of the poor. Passed—ayes 77, noes 2.

A bill for the re-organization of the county seat of Clay county was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

Saturday, Feb. 14th.—A bill to approximate the labor in the first, fifth, and thirteenth judicial circuits. Passed—ayes 70, noes 4.

A bill to provide for the election of three Judges of the Supreme Court was lost—ayes 33, noes 42.

No afternoon session.

The Secretary of the Interior in a recent letter to the Governor of Indiana, decides that the State is entitled to all the wet and marshy lands lying in the State subject to entry on the 23th of September, 1830, (the date of the passage of the act of Congress), and to the proceeds of all swamp lands sold by U. S. officers to individuals since that time. This decision gives to the State \$29,000 more in money (or lands in lieu thereof) than the previous decisions of that officer allowed. The proceeds of the sale of these lands go to the benefit of common schools. It will be some time yet, perhaps a year, before the State's title is perfected.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.  
BY THE O'BRIEN LINE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATEST NEWS FROM LONDON!

Threatened Invasion of England.

25,000 Troops ordered to London!!

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23, M.

A report of a threatened invasion of England by Napoleon was quite current at London.

The government ordered 30,000 stand of arms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops into London.

The Daily News says that no order had also been sent recalling three principal ships of war stationed in Tazew, with all despatches.

The English French paper says: "In consequence of the engineers' strike in England, large orders for machinery had been received in France."

The proper Glasgow has returned to Glasgow, Jan. 26th, somewhat crippled, having been struck by lightning. The sea swept the decks of everything, and the second officer was washed overboard and lost.

Liverpool markets—Flour advanced 6d. Corn dull at last quotations.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 8 P. M.

Mr. Clay's speech on the presentation of a gold medal to the New Yorkers, is published in the Standard. He esteems the present as the most gratifying incident of his life. It concludes as follows:

"I shall soon appear before a higher and more holy tribunal than any earthly one—one which can unerringly judge the merits of men. The tribunal is the people. That tribunal I look forward with confidence and confidence that I shall be acquitted of having ever been prompted in the discharge of my public duties by any mean, selfish, or selfish motives, or other purpose than to promote the happiness, prosperity, and glory of the country."

SENATE.—Mr. Downs presented a petition for the establishment of Mail Steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz via Tampico.

Mr. Clark's non-intervention resolution was taken up.

Mr. Cass delivered a speech. He proclaimed Kosutski's doctrine, that our Government had a right to interfere (to prevent the interference of one nation) in the domestic concerns of another, and that the United States should assert that doctrine, reserving to itself to determine when the time should arrive for its forcible maintenance. He did not think we were yet prepared, however, to go to war in defence of this doctrine, but held that we should watch with jealous vigilance the encroachments of foreign powers upon this continent, and he re-asserted the Monroe doctrine on this point. He alluded to his violation by the French on La Plata, and to the violation by the United States of the neutrality law, he repeated the declaration made to Kosutski, that the U. S. should not assist Hungary by arms, and that our influence must be moral, not physical.

After he had concluded, Mr. Cass said he would reply to Mr. Clark on another occasion.

After executive session, The Senate adjourned.

Mr. Falkner was appointed on the committee on military affairs, in the place of Mr. Benton.

The first question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution regarding the neutrality law, which had been taken up. It was agreed to, and the committee on military affairs, in the place of Mr. Benton.

Mr. Gorman said that the recommendation of the Secretary of War that inquiry be made for that service, was extraordinary, and contrary to military experience.

Mr. Brooks charged an attempt to take from the President the control of the army; which Mr. Gorman disclaimed.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Carter, Marshall of Ky., Dushan, and others.

The resolution was finally withdrawn by the mover, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—A communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution asking information regarding the Board of Commissioners of the Mexican Claims.

Message from the President, communicating correspondence relative to the Promethean affair.

Petitions for additional compensation for taking census.

The President's communication in relation to the Promethean affair, was not read, but ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of State says the appropriation for Congress for Mexican claims, is more than covered by awards of the Commissioners.

The Irish bill in relation to the neutrality law, was taken up.

Mr. Seward spoke in his favor.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Sharp shooting between Giddings and Stanley. The latter said Giddings delayed the business of the House as much as any other man.

Giddings pronounced the assertion false. Stanley said it was true, and that he had no regard for the life of life to pronounce statements false, and characteristic of one who sneaked away before the close of the last session, neglecting public business to secure his reelection.

Giddings said that when a member descended to low vulgarity, he should not follow him—it was a small business.

Stanley—I plead guilty to the accusation. It is the business of a seaver to follow his line, and to wash my hands when done with him. I don't know how I could descend lower than to talk hold of the Hon. member from Ohio.

The debate was continued in the warmest invective.

House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—After Mr. Seward had concluded, Mr. Badger spoke in opposition to the resolution, on the ground that it might lead other governments to interfere in our domestic concerns.

Mr. Cass defended himself from the attack made on him and his speech by the Republic. He reiterated his former position.

Mr. Shields, in a few remarks, urged immediate attention to the resolution.

Mr. Mason spoke in opposition.

Mr. Underwood concurred in Mr. Mason's views, and expressed a desire to speak on the subject.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The debate between Giddings and Stanley continued in the coarsest strain. The latter very insulting in remarks.

Mr. Houston finally got the floor, and under the operation of the previous question, the motion to print censured passed.

House then went into committee of the whole on the Bounty Land Bill, and adjourned without action.

The Republic, in noticing the release of Mr. Thrasher, says:

"Other outstanding questions between this country and Spain remain as they were before the Cuban difficulties, and they must form the subjects of future negotiation."

The mail through from New Orleans, late as due.

The Picayune publishes a letter from three discharged Cuban prisoners who are at Gibraltar in great destitution, without means of getting home.

Gov. Foote publishes a letter defining his position on the Presidential question. He denies having entered into a coalition in favor of Webster. He says that Cass is his favorite.

The steamer Isabella, from Charleston, left at right o'clock. She took out over 100 passengers; with fifty-five slaves for California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Fish presented a petition for a new board of commissioners on Mexican claims rejected by the late Senate.

Mr. Miller presented the resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature in favor of the compromise measures, and instructing her Senators to oppose the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Miller avowed his acquiescence in the compromise, but denied the right of instruction. He said he was in favor of the compromise, and thought the North and South ought to be satisfied.

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Judge of Michigan, was amended so as to direct the same inquiry relative to the District Judges of Southern New York and Georgia. Resolution postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution that Kosutski's expenses at Washington be paid out of the contingent fund.

The non-intervention resolution was taken up.

Mr. Clements spoke in opposition. He was very severe on Cass. He said to call him a hero, made the term ridiculous. He said if the policy of intervention prevailed, the Hall of Congress would resound with the clang of foreign arms. He reproached Kosutski for not visiting Mount Vernon. No despotic monarch would have failed to do so.

His denials that Hungary was in the position to act as an independent power.

SENATE adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented several Executive communications. Among them was one from the President, transmitting instructions from the State Department to the Minister at London, and despatches from the Minister to the Department, in relation to the Promethean affair. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Bill establishing Navy Yard and Depot at San Francisco taken up.

Mr. Bidger moved to appropriate \$500,000 for the construction of Railway and Basin.

Mr. Brodhead opposed the whole bill.

The subject was postponed till Monday, when Mr. Green will speak.

After private calendar, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Venable moved that the judiciary committee be authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation of the charges against Judge Watson.

House adjourned.

From New York.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Feb. 12, 8 P. M.

The steamer Glasgow, from New York, put back to Greenock, in distress, on the 27th inst.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool, on the 23d inst.

Ship Kacer, and Boston ship Plymouth Rock, arrived at Liverpool, on the 23d inst., bringing the passengers 14 days, anticipating the arrival there of three voices and hulls of lading, thereby saving their insurance.

The Empress, from New York, fell in, on the 24th ult., in a heavy fog, and was wrecked, in a sinking condition. She took off her crew and passengers, and landed them at Melville's Circular, of Liverpool, of the 27th ult., says the demand for cotton, since the sailing of the Empress, has increased, and the price of cotton is 35.000 bales.

The Paris Monitor publishes the names of 32 members of the new Senate and officers of Government. M. Barache is Vice-President, and presides in the absence of the President. There are 34 Counsellors.

The State Ministry are definitely constituted, as follows: Cassiniani, Minister of State; Stranand, Minister of War; and Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry contradicts the rumor of fresh measures of severity on the part of the government.

Mr. M. Modalembert and several other members of the Constitutive Committee, have resigned their functions, in consequence of the decree respecting the Orleans family.

Mr. M. Modalembert also announces that this movement will not require exceptional measures to maintain tranquility. Three persons were arrested on the 23d, at Montevideo, charged with having been engaged in the insurrection of the 4th of December.

New York, Feb. 13, 8 P. M.

Ship Daniel Webster arrived at noon with San Francisco cargo, 17th January, 121 passengers, and \$70,000 gold dust on freight.

A destructive fire occurred at San Juan de Nicaragua, by which one-third of the most populous part of the city was destroyed.

In California there has been plenty of rain, and green peas were in full bloom.

The absorbing political question seems to be the election of U. S. Senator.

A new police force for San Francisco has been organized.

The Indian Chief, Anthony Gira, who was arrested for being concerned in the outrages in South California, had been tried and sent to Old Town.

SAN DIEGO.—A detachment of U. S. troops were about to march to the Colorado under Major Helmreich.

On Tuesday an injunction was laid by Judge Rehnman on State officers who were about to remove the public archives from San Jose.

A man named J. Q. Adams was shot at Sacramento, Jan. 12th, by the fire of a young girl whom he had seduced. After the woman fired one shot, which took effect in the victim's side, she was about to repeat the fire, but was prevented by the bystanders. He has since died, and the woman shortly afterwards died from the effects of the wound.

Great excitement existed at Downsville in consequence of great discoveries of gold bearing quartz in that vicinity. Veins have been turned up within a few days, the ore from which is said to be exceedingly rich.

The Legislature determined to meet at Sacramento, and got there on the 16th of January. They were welcomed with shouts by the people. It has given a new impulse to business.

Near St. Marysville a piece of quartz rock, weighing about 6 pounds, was picked up, supposed to contain about \$2,000 worth of gold.

The Southern mines are represented as in a flourishing condition. Gold is found in the whole range of the quartz mines, at the Salt Springs, are said to be the richest in the country.

Gov. McDougal, in his message, recommends holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Markets generally without change.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12, 8 P. M.

A fire this morning destroyed three large houses on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, known as the "Barnum House." The property owned by Guthrie and Tyler. Loss \$10,000—partly insured.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 8 P. M.

Private letters state that the Cuban prisoners leave Vigo on the 10th of January.

The steamer S. S. Leeward was sold at auction, by order of the United States Marshal, at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, of December 29th, state that Rosas had issued a decree allowing vessels at Montevideo to proceed to Buenos Ayres to load.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

Mr. Webster's oration before the New York Historical Society will be delivered on Monday, 23d inst., at Niblo's Saloon. The subject of the discourse will be the "Bounty Land Bill." It is understood by those who are well informed, that negotiations are in progress between the government at Washington and Alexander Stuart, the Dry Goods Merchant at this city, which may result in the purchase of the land, and the transfer of the same to be fitted up as the New York Post Office.

The Baltic is to sail for Washington next Monday if nothing unfortunate interferes. The Canada is in her 16th day, with three days more to the Cape, and the El Dorado is fully due from Chicago with four or five days later news from California. The City of Manchester sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool, with a full number of passengers and very large cargo consisting of 3100 bbls of Flour, 25,000 bbls of Wheat, one hundred bbls of Clover-seed, one hundred packages of Sundries and \$40,000 in specie.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, three men went on board steamer General Caba, and rapped at the Captain's door. Capt. M. W. Matthews opened the door, when he was fired at by one of the men, but the contents of the pistol missed him. The rogues were captured and gave their names as Alexander Waid and Lewis Warren.

Two men named Willet and N. Hawkins, at No. 203 Madison street, and Isaac W. Wowa, at 260, Madison street, were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It is said that the persons have for sometime been engaged actively in the gold-dust business, and that to enable them to carry out their schemes, they have borrowed large sums of money from various Wall street Brokers, on short credits, which they have duly returned, but suddenly stopped payment. They had just borrowed to an extent of \$100,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 8 P. M.

Advices have been received here from Nicaragua by Mr. Marcel, lately the minister of that Republic, representing that the President had been rejected, and that there was now a prospect of some settled, responsible government.

It is stated that the Supreme Court is prepared to decide the opinion in the case of Mr. Gaines. There is reason to believe that six Judges have concurred and determined upon the principal points of the decree, but that it will not be promulgated for several weeks.

Mr. Crampin was officially presented to the President yesterday as Minister at Berlin. The usual ceremonies and speeches were enacted.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 8 P. M.

Advices have been received here from Nicaragua by Mr. Marcel, lately the minister of that Republic, representing that the President had been rejected, and that there was now a prospect of some settled, responsible government.

It is stated that the Supreme Court is prepared to decide the opinion in the case of Mr. Gaines. There is reason to believe that six Judges have concurred and determined upon the principal points of the decree, but that it will not be promulgated for several weeks.

Mr. Crampin was officially presented to the President yesterday as Minister at Berlin. The usual ceremonies and speeches were enacted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 8 P. M.

Arrangements for expediting the great mail between New York and New Orleans were closed at the Department yesterday, and will go into operation on the first of March.

A large baptism took place in the Potomac to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 8 P. M.

SENATE met at half past twelve.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing names of applicants for pensions, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, a report of the Naval Register.

Mr. Clark presented petitions of 100 citizens of Rhode Island, stating that as something had been done in behalf of suffering convicts in other countries, they hoped that something would be done for those in prison in the United States. They are now in prison in Washington—Boynton and Sears convicted of aiding slaves to escape, and asking for their release, and effect their relief. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Fish presented a petition for establishing a new tribunal of claims against Mexico.

Also the petition of Johnston, Livingston, and others, asking for the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Genoa.

Mr. Underwood presented a bill making land warrants assignable, and recommending that the amendment of the act establishing the California land warrants should not be concurred in.

The President transmitted a message enclosing a report from Secretary of the Interior, stating that great difficulty was experienced in the appropriation for a want of proper returns from California land warrants.

Mr. Gwin said that this disclosed a remarkable state of affairs. That the census of one State had not been taken, and would thereby lose its representation in Congress.

A bill granting land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was taken up.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks. He was opposed to this bill. He urged a rigid husbanding of all resources of the Government, as in his opinion, in less than three years we would be involved in war.

HOUSE.—Mr. Briggs presented a memorial from members of the Legislature of New York, asking the immediate establishment of a branch mint in New York.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Orr, and adopted, requesting information from the President, whether the accounts of Prof. W. Whitmore have been adjusted.

Mr. Hendricks of Ia., presented a bill regulating the mileage of members of Congress from Oregon, which led to a long debate, in which Mr. Marshall of California and others resisted the bill.

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